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THE COAST OF SPAIN

Will Be Visited by American Battleships.

GOOD WORK IS TO BE DONE.

Dons Are Now Practically Without Protection.

WILL SOON LEARN SOMETHING.

Uncle Sam's Transatlantic Fleet Will Consist of the Cream of the Yankee Navy, Which Can Not Be Equaled by Any Other Nation.

Washington, June 28.—The administration finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean.

Several times since the war broke out rumors to this effect have circulated but the project had not matured.

It required the Spanish movement toward the Philippines by Camara's squadron to induce the navy department to adopt this bold stroke.

The first announcement, through a bulletin posted at the war department, of the government's intention was received with incredulity.

There was a suspicion that the story was being floated to deceive the Spanish government.

However, when later in the day the detail of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's eastern squadron was announced and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in this purpose to dispatch the fleet to Europe.

The three vessels selected as coilers have started already on their way to Newport News to take on a large supply of coal.

It will require about a week to get this down to Sampson's fleet, so if the start is to be made from that point it will be impossible for Commodore Watson to get away before the Fourth of July.

This would seem to be an auspicious date for the beginning of an expedition that will, for the first time in the world's history, start from the new world to attack continental Europe.

No attempt is made to deny that the government is influenced in ordering this movement by a desire to check the progress eastward of the Cadiz fleet.

It was not believed that the Spanish admiral could be guilty of the folly of uncovering his own home ports in this fashion, but inasmuch as he seems determined to do so, the naval strategists could not do less than take advantage of the magnificent opportunity thus afforded to strike a crushing blow at Spain and thereby perhaps save much time and loss of life and money in the conduct of the tedious campaign in Cuba.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advice reaching the state and navy departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron.

These advices give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyd's.

The official list is as follows: Pelayo, Carlos V., Audaz, Osada, Proserpina, Patriota, Rapido, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco.

The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Suez canal.

It discloses also that the admiral expects to make a long sail and is doubtless headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

This squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor and guns.

The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships and is the only battleship in the Spanish navy. She is 9,900 tons with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries 35 guns of various caliber and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the 12-inch Hontorias, one forward and one aft, and 11-inch Hontorias in each beam.

The Carlos V. is of 9,090 tons with a speed of 19 knots. She has 18 guns, the largest being 11-inch Hontorias, worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She has also six torpedo tubes. The Audaz and Osadi are torpedo

boat destroyers recently finished in England just before the war began. They are of 400 tons each and are 30 knotters. Each carries six guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Buenos Ayres belongs to the trans-Atlantic company of Cadiz and has been transferred into a cruiser. She is 5,200 tons, with 14 knots.

The Proserpina, Patriota and Rapido are merchant vessels recently reconstructed and armed. The Colon, Covadonga and San Francisco are coilers. It is apparent from this that the main reliance of this fleet is on the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V. and the two new torpedo boat destroyers Audaz and Osada. The others are auxiliaries and coilers.

As there are only two armored ships in the lot, Admiral Dewey's fleet of protected but unarmored ships probably will take care of this Spanish squadron. With the Monterey added, he could certainly do so.

The eastern squadron, which the United States will now send against Spain, far outranks this Spanish squadron, the Iowa and Oregon exceeding the Pelayo, and Carlos V. at every point, while the other United States vessels are far superior, ship for ship, to those of the Spanish squadron, with the single exception of the two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers.

When the American fleet sails for Spain it will take with it complete information as to the entire stretch of the Spanish coast, with detailed maps of every harbor and its fortifications.

The war board had a mass of this information before it and spent a good part of the day studying Spanish charts and fortifications with a view of outlining the series of blows which are to be delivered to Spain at home.

The Spanish coast line is 2,122 kilometers long, of which 769 kilometers is on the north coast, while 1,353 kilometers is along the Mediterranean and the Atlantic on the south coast.

The coast is described by naval strategists as abrupt and mountainous, with sinuous inlets and gulfs, resembling the fjords of Scandinavia.

The general fortifications of the coast are relics of the mediaeval greatness of Spain and many of these old defenses are tumbling ruins.

The Spanish coast is divided into three captain generalities, namely: Ferrol on the north, Cadiz on the south and Cartagena on the east.

At Ferrol is the naval school and the school of naval application. At Cartagena is the school of ordnance and the torpedo school. Cadiz is the point where most of the fortification guns are made.

Each of the three naval provinces has a certain number of coast towns under its immediate care.

The Ferrol division includes the ports of Ferrol, Corraia, Vilagarcia, Vigo, Viveiro, Riverdeco Santander, Bilbao and St. Sebastian.

The Cadiz division includes the ports of Cadiz, Algeiras, Malaga, Montiril, Almeria, Seville, Huelva and the Canaries.

The Cartagena district includes the ports of Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia, Vinaroz, Tortosa, Barcelona, Mataro, Majorca, Mahon and Ivica.

The total artillery of these ports, under the normal conditions prior to the war, is as follows: One hundred and nineteen Krupp guns, 55 Armstrong guns, 90 Ordenez guns and a large number of Hontoria guns. The main reliance is on the Ordenez guns, which are especially for fortification purposes. They are of 21.24 and 30 centimeters.

A separate division of the coast is made for the purpose of placing torpedoes and sub-marine mines. This work is divided into four districts with Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena and Mahon as headquarters. Each town along the coast is allotted a certain number of torpedoes. For instance the allotment for Barcelona alone is 500 torpedoes.

Many of these ports are connected by cables which form an additional feature of naval attack. A cable runs from Barcelona to Marseilles. Cadiz has three cables, one to the Canaries, another to Gibraltar and another to Villa Real. Vigo is the cable station for two lines.

The information is in minute detail as to the defenses of each port. For instance, Ferrol is protected on the north by a series of three batteries and two chateaus, the chateaus occupying points which command passes from the sea.

The town is encircled by bastions and redoubts of ancient pattern but recently remodelled. The defenses of Cadiz consists of a circle of 11 powerful forts. The other harbors are similarly defined with detail information as to approaches, channels, depth of waters, batteries, etc.

With this full information at hand, the nature of the assault upon the coast of Spain will be pretty well outlined before the American squadron sails. At the same time much will be

left to the commander in chief of this squadron.

Some naval authorities believe that the Canary Islands will be the first point of attack, and that the next move will be to establish a naval base at Ceuta, a point on the African coast, owned by Spain and opposite Gibraltar. With this base our ships would be within easy striking distance of the long stretch of Spanish coast.

Commodore Watson should reach Admiral Sampson by Thursday morning, or perhaps earlier, for the Newark, having been extensively repaired, is now a swift warship. His squadron will be made up as follows:

Battleship Iowa, Captain R. D. Evans; battleship Oregon, Captain Charles E. Clark; flagship Newark, Captain Albert S. Barker; cruiser Yosemite, Commander W. H. Emory; cruiser Yankee, Commander W. H. Brownson; cruiser Dixie, Commander C. H. Davis; coiler Scandia, Commander E. W. Watson; coiler Alexander, Commander W. E. Burwell; coiler Abarenda, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Buford.

Miles Will Be In Command.

Washington, June 28.—Preparations for hurrying reinforcements to General Shafter and for the Porto Rican expedition are progressing as fast as possible. General Shafter's orders are to send back to Tampa as many of the transports with his expedition as he can spare. It was stated officially that General Miles, commanding the army, would command the next expedition which leaves the United States. Just what this is to be, and where it is to go could not be ascertained. The number of reinforcements which are to be sent to Shafter will be an expedition nearly as formidable as that which left Tampa two weeks ago.

Reign of Terror Exists.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—A Cuban spy who was recently in Santiago de Cuba says a reign of terror exists among all classes there owing to the nightly attacks of the Vesuvius with the terrible explosion of her dynamite shells. A week ago one of her shells striking Cay Smith demolished several warehouses and a fort there, besides dismounting several guns. Windows, it also appears, were broken in the city and the general effect was similar to that of an earthquake among the soldiers and citizens.

Spaniards Use Brass Bullets.

Santiago de Cuba, June 28.—The Spaniards are using brass sheathed lead bullets and the brass rips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets and are used in the Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet so that it mushrooms on striking, with a similar result.

Cubans Are Worthless.

On the Rio Gauma, June 28.—The Cuban auxiliaries with advance forces seem utterly worthless. They sit in the shade all day and at night smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while the United States men, with empty stomachs, build roads all day under a blazing sun and sleep on their rifles under the sky at night.

Will Return to Cadiz.

Rome, June 28.—Senor del Mazo, the Spanish ambassador to Italy, said that the cruise of Admiral Camara's fleet in the Mediterranean is only a ruse. After a short stay at Suez, Senor del Mazo is alleged to have said, the fleet apparently awaiting orders, Camara will again set sail, but for Cadiz, not the Philippines.

Papal Nuncio.

New York, June 28.—A special cablegram from Rome says: The papal nuncio at Madrid telegraphs to the pope that the queen regent of Spain desires the mediation of his holiness when the opportune moment arrives, with the object of concluding a peace with the United States.

Close Enough to Shoot.

On the Rio, Gauma, June 28.—The Spanish and American advance posts are now almost close enough to see the whites of each other's eyes and a collision may occur at any moment.

Forbidden Coal.

Port Said, Egypt, June 28.—Upon the application of the United States consul here, orders have been issued forbidding the coaling at this port of Admiral Camara's fleet until further orders.

Bound For Manila.

San Francisco, June 28.—The transports, City of Para, Ohio, Morgan City and Indiana (flagship), sailed at 2:30 p. m. with 4,000 troops bound for Manila.

Chicago, June 28.—Georgia G. Cooley, pastor of the First South Side Spiritual society, who was arrested for alleged shoplifting, was discharged by Justice Martin who said there was no ground in the evidence for holding her to the grand jury.

REWARDS FOR HEROES

Recommended by President McKinley in Special Message.

Washington, June 28.—The president has sent two special messages to congress providing for recognition of the services of Lieutenant Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and crew of the revenue cutter Hudson, which rescued the torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, Captain Hodgson of the dispatch boat McCullough, which figured in the battle at Manila, and Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, who held the steam launch under the bluffs at Santiago harbor searching for the crew of the Merrimac. Authority is asked of the senate for the transfer of Hobson from the construction corps to the line of the navy, and the president announces that with authority given he will by and with the advice and consent of the senate suitably advance Hobson in the line.

Forces at Camp Merritt.

San Francisco, June 28.—After the departure of the North Dakota volunteers and the arrival of the Wyoming artillery there will be left at Camp Merritt 10,828 soldiers, while 1,138 more are expected in scattered squads, completing the necessary number of recruits for all the commands in the army of the Philippines. Besides these troops, the Fourth United States cavalry and other forces may be taken from the presidio.

Victims of the Wreck.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28.—The condition of the injured of Torrey's troops in the wreck is as favorable as could be expected at this time. Only one death has occurred since that of H. S. Mapes, troop C, who died at 5 a. m. Both legs were crushed off and abdomen punctured. Charles Gimmer, reported dead, is still alive, but is in a dying condition.

Ready For Armament.

Cadiz, Spain, June 28.—It is announced here that the Spanish cruisers Vittoria and Alfonso XIII have left the arsenal and the Caraca and Isla de Luzon are ready for their armament. It is further reported that an additional force of men has been ordered to be employed, in order to hasten the completion of the armored cruiser Princess De Asturias.

Will Go to Manila.

London, June 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the minister of marine, Senor Aunon, has made a statement to the effect that Admiral Camara's squadron will leave Port Said for the Philippine islands. He is also credited with saying he believes the squadron is powerful enough to defeat the ships under command of Rear Admiral Dewey.

Sagaista In a Conspiracy.

London, June 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says Premier Sagaista is planning to provoke a crisis, form a monarchical ministry, proclaim the whole peninsula in a state of siege and appeal to a friendly nation, probably France or Russia, to secure terms for peace.

Almost Broke Her Neck.

Dillsboro, Ind., June 28.—Miss Paulina Barricklow, daughter of John S. Barricklow, a farmer, who resides two miles south of her, is suffering with partial dislocation of the neck. The girl was milking a cow, when the animal kicked, knocking the girl over. In falling her neck struck on the projecting root of a tree and she was rendered unconscious.

Severe Storms In Indiana.

Princeton, Ind., June 28.—The tremendous storm which swept over southern Indiana did much damage to growing crops and to harvested wheat. The Evans and Terre Haute railway tracks were washed out at Stacer station and Inglesfield, and the Wabash bottoms overflowed.

Appeal For Protection.

Indianapolis, June 28.—Citizens of Adams and Wells counties, Ind., appealed to the state health board for protection against 20 cases of so-called smallpox in Delphos, O. The health authorities are conferring with the Ohio officials.

Through the Suez.

Madrid, June 28.—It was announced here that Admiral Camara, in command of the Spanish squadron now at Port Said, has been ordered to proceed through the Suez canal with the warships under his command.

Child Dangerously Injured.

Marysville, O., June 28.—Miss Edith, the 5-year-old daughter of Charles Rauch, fell down the stairway at the German school house and had several bones in her body broken. She is now in a critical condition, with little hope of recovery.

REALLY MAGNIFICENT

Was the Fighting of Americans at Sevilla.

WAS NO LACK OF COURAGE.

Yankees Are Suspicious of the Cubans, Fearing That Any One of Them Might Be a Simon Pure Spanish Spy.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 28.—The conditions in which the Americans entered the battle at Sevilla show that their fighting was really magnificent.

When attacked they were hysterical and half out of their minds. All courage would have been scorched out of less thoroughbred men.

Their tongues were swelled for thirst and their throats shrivelled.

"Hell," said a survivor, "has no terror for me now."

The Americans appear to be suspicious of the insurgents who could be of immense assistance in bushwhacking.

"But how can we be sure," says an American officer, "that any one of them is not a Spaniard ready to lead us into trouble. We can't talk their nigger Castilian and when they guide us we have to go it blind. We should trust them completely or not at all."

REIGN OF TERROR.

Startling Condition of Affairs Said to Exist in Havana.

Key West, June 28.—The most authentic and reliable news yet obtained of the true condition of affairs in Havana was furnished by the British subject who left Havana on board the British cruiser Talbot. He says a reign of terror exists at the Cuban capital.

Captain General Blanco has issued a proclamation announcing that any one daring to express an unfavorable opinion of or suspected of being dissatisfied with the present policy of the government will be summarily shot without trial or investigation.

This proclamation, it appears, caused dissatisfaction among the members of the Orden Publico, or police force of Havana, who threatened to revolt if full rations were not served to them.

Serious trouble was expected, as the Orden Publico is a numerous and well armed body of men. The result is that the Orden Publico patrols the city, and its members are themselves policed by Spanish infantry and artillery troops mount guard over them at every corner.

Famine, it seems, is imminent and the stories of the arrival of supplies at Havana via Batanabo are pronounced to be untrue.

The informant thinks Havana can not possibly hold out six weeks longer. The city is pronounced to be panic stricken.

Maroon of Weeks Island.

Honolulu, June 28.—The United States possesses an island suitable for the coaling and even for a naval station in the Pacific, nearly 2,700 miles west of Honolulu and in the doorway of Manila. It is known as Marcus of Weeks and is more than halfway to the Philippines. The island belongs to Captain Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. They found it while out cruising and took possession. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied. By consent of James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, the American flag was hoisted over the island, and still remains there, the same being sanctioned by Great Britain and all the powers.

Torpedoes For Spanish Fleet.

London, June 28.—A special dispatch from Fiume, the seaport town of Austria-Hungary, says an Austrian vessel is on her way to the Philippine islands with 500 torpedoes "intended for the Spanish fleet."

More Yellow Fever.

Washington, June 28.—A dispatch from Surgeon Carter at McHenry, Miss., to Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, says one new case of yellow fever in town developed Thursday and another one has been discovered four miles out in the country. This latter developed Sunday.

Spanked a Brakeman.

Reno, Nev., June 28.—Fifteen regular army recruits en route from Cincinnati to San Francisco were taken from the train No. 2 westbound and placed under arrest on a warrant sworn out by a brakeman on the train whom they turned up and spanked at the station here.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, June 28.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$192,525,266; gold reserve, \$165,791,802.